

OCTOBER 26, 1917

# COMMISSION ENDS STRIKE

As a result of the visit of the Federal Industrial Commission, headed by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, to the Globe-Miami district and full inquiry in the conditions surrounding the strike at the copper mines, a plan has been evolved to bring the strike to an end and the production of copper will be resumed at once by all the mines in the district.

The commission has given orders that the strike be called off immediately. All men who wish to return to work must report at once to the companies and preference will be given to former employees.

The commission also placed an absolute bar against any further strikes during the period of the war.

The order of the commission provides for a mediation committee of employees which shall have jurisdiction over all grievances and also for a board of arbitration whose decision will be final and binding upon the companies and the employees.

The plan of the commission settles the strike in the Globe-Miami district and normal conditions in the production of copper will be effected at once and the district return to its old-time prosperity.

The commission is now investigating conditions in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district, and the chances are that Secretary Wilson will be able to adjust all differences in that district and end the strike.

# WOODEN GUNS FOR SOLDIERS

If someone were to suggest that our soldiers be sent to Europe with wooden guns, he would be dealt with as a madman. But there is another thing that would be equivalent to sending them out with wooden guns, and that would be to send them to the front without sufficient or proper food. For a gun, and ammunition with which to feed that gun, are not enough for your soldier. He must have food, too. And he must have as perfect food as his gun, and enough of it, if he is to be as efficient as his gun is expected to be.

But that is not the whole of the situation. There are some of our people who, while seeing the necessity of feeding our own men at the front, don't quite see why we should take over the task of feeding our allies. Yet that is simple enough—just consider this illustration and see:

We are metaphorically, a hundred people in a house with a hundred doors, being attacked by a hundred bandits. If twenty of us, or fifty of us, or eighty of us are strong enough to do our job of barricading our particular door, all the bandits can still get in the other doors. If the allies' men are not as strong, not as well fed as our men, then nothing that our men can do will save the day. So, unless we feed all, we are wasting the food we send our men—yes, and wasting our men too, their bravery, their toil, their sacrifice, their lives.

# CAMP LEWIS CANTONMENT

THE GUARDIAN received the following descriptive article of Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., from President Andrew Kimball, who visited his son, Delbert, at Camp Lewis. Those of our people here who have sons at this cantonment, will be glad to know something of the conditions in and around this great training camp for our soldier boys. The article follows:

"Situated on a government reservation of 76,000 acres, on a

beautiful scenic prairie adjacent the city of Tacoma, Camp Lewis, with all its comforts for the soldiers, is like a great city, made in a day. Tacoma is a city of about 200,000, situated on the banks of Puget Sound. From the city, fifteen miles to the camp, there is a cement road and the Great Northern Railway gives ample facilities for transportation. Saturday afternoon and Sunday off, thousands of our soldier boys go to the city.

"Strict discipline prevails. The boys have about eight hours drill a day. It will prove a great schooling to them.

"The officers warn the boys against the evils of the city. If a boy goes wrong and comes to camp sick, he is a subject for court, martial and is severely ostracized. There is an uplifting influence. Boys are put to the test, the best in them drawn out in the development of the very best specimens of mankind.

"Following my conference in Salt Lake, we took a run to American Lake to see our boy, Delbert. Since going over the camp and witnessing the splendid conditions, I feel well satisfied. While this cantonment is the largest in the United States, I am led to understand that all others are conducted like it, and wherever our boys are, we may feel assured that they are under the strictest discipline and regulations and the best care possible taken of them. In short, Uncle Sam wants the very best timber obtainable, and proposes to get out of it the very best results. He couldn't afford to neglect his boys. Every precaution is taken to warn the boys against immoral sin and the officers insist that if cities adjacent to the cantonment do not clean up their towns, the boys will not be permitted to go to them.

"Our boy feels splendid, enjoys his training and camp life. They have comfortable quarters and everything to develop their manhood, except smoking. It seems that all smoke, from the captain down."

# THE DISGRUNTLED MAN

In an address before the people of Globe last Thursday evening, as given in the Arizona Record, Col. J. H. Spangler, one of the most prominent coal operators in the United States, gave the following description of the disgruntled individual who blames his country for his own sordid condition. Colonel Spangler said:

"Don't talk to me about disloyalty to the country in which I was born. I am a German back to the twelfth century. I speak the language. I read it. I have no other blood in me, but I have been an hundred and fifty years over here and I am an American. (Applause and laughter). And I thank God that my ancestor in 1749 landed in Pennsylvania, and he hadn't been in this country but twenty years when he enlisted in the Revolutionary war with his eldest son and helped to secure the independence of the United States from Great Britain. (Applause).

"Some of my relatives have been in the Civil war, and so, my friends, it is inconceivable to me that any portion of any community could entertain in their hearts disloyalty to this great country. But I know there are people, a small part of the people everywhere, who are dissatisfied with everything. Conditions don't suit them, religion don't suit them—everything is wrong. Well, it is not so much in their country as it is in their heads. (Laughter).

"It reminds me of a fellow in Harrisburg that went to a saloon and he took a few drinks too many, and sitting at the little round table, his head went to one side and his arms fell out and he fell asleep. Some of his friends came in and looked him over but said nothing. Bye and bye a practical joker, one of his friends, took a bit of limberger cheese and smeared it on his mustache, and then they watched for the result.

"Bye and bye he woke up, and then he began to sniff and sniff, and sniffing all around he looked up. Everybody was serious and nobody said a word. He said, 'What smells so in this place.' 'Why,' they said, 'nothing, there is no smell around here.'

"He went over to the bartender. 'What is the matter with your place?' 'Why, there is nothing the matter with my place.' 'Why,' he said, 'there is a strong horrible smell in here.' 'No, no,' said the bartender, 'I don't smell anything.'

"Then he went outside to the pavement and in the open air, looked up and down the street and began to sniff again, and he said 'My God, the whole country is rotten.'

"Now that is the condition of a lot of people. (Laughter). People are disgruntled with their country and if they have nobody else to blame, they will put the blame on the government."

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This space contributed by Standard Oil Company, (California)

# Liberty Loan Facts

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2. Bear 4 per cent interest.
3. Exempt from normal tax.
4. Sold on installments. \$2 down on each \$100 of Bonds purchased; \$18 Nov. 15, 1917; \$40 Dec. 15, 1917; \$40 Jan. 15, 1918.
5. Convertible if later bonds bear higher interest rate.
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7. Are transferable and can readily be converted into cash at any time.
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# A BLOSSOM OF SLUMBER

I had a dream; it was the cream, I think of dream creations. I saw Kaiser Bill go forth to spill his reign o'er all the nations. And the Belgian hares, like grizzly bears, stood bravely up to block him; while folks of France threw shoes and pants and everything to knock him. The Cossack braves, in tidal waves, came charging on to meet him; and in his face thrust lance and mace—'twas thus, that they did greet him. The British reds leaped out their beds to pelt him on the noodle. But Kaiser Bill got not his fill not from this whole caboodle. So he leaned beyond the briny pond and peered among the Yanks, then slapped their chins and kicked their shins and gouged them in the flanks. The Yanks got mad, and holy gad—twin sister hurricanes! The sky was thick as it would stick with Yankee aeroplanes. The air was full—dense as the wool on Kaiser Willie's goat—of shot and shell that downward fell and Kaiser Willie smote, until he brayed and begged and prayed, "Unkultured heathens, stop it! Keep der rest of dot stuff mit you abuff—for heaven's sake don't drop it! Ve German guys are civilize; ve can't stand human killing. If you will cease, ve'll give you peace—give it ding-busted villing." The Yanks replied with Yankee pride, "For peace, the world is aching; we'll secure it tight then take to flight, a-bringing home the bacon." As this they said, my visions fled; no bomb-shells had been dropping. But peace, you bet, the Yanks will get ere they start homeward flopping.

—WARREN COPPOCK.

# SUMMER GRAINS FOR FLOUR

The Food Administration has received the following from J. B. Bristol, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Nogales, Arizona: "I have centered my work, under Mr. Hoover's banner, in arousing interest in the substitution of feterita flour for wheat flour. Arizona raises and can raise large quantities of feterita. The flour made from this grain is an excellent food and especially in muffins and pancakes is as good as that made from wheat flour. Substitution for wheat is what is wanted and this is something practical. I have started interesting housewives in this substitution and would like to see the proposition extended."

# Sour Stomach

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, abstain from meat for a few days and in most cases the sour stomach will disappear. If it does not, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Red meats are most likely to cause sour stomach and you may find it best to cut them out.

# FOR HOME CANNING

Instructions Given in Farmers' Bulletin 839 Should Be Studied

1. In beginning home canning work, take time to study the instructions in Farmers' Bulletin 839, "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method." Club members should use NR circulars on home canning work, or the special instructions in home canning, sent out by the state colleges of agriculture. Follow but one set of instructions. If you combine two, it will lead you into difficulties and cause the loss of food products.
2. The instructions in Farmers' Bulletin 839 are based on the use of fresh, firm, sound, ripe products. When canning vegetables, which have stood in the market place over 24 hours, increase the time of sterilization, as given in this bulletin, about 20 per cent.
3. Do not begin canning large amounts. First, try out a few packs thoroughly and determine for yourself whether you understand the instructions and can follow them.
4. Use good rubbers. Most of the rubbers which are furnished with glass jars will not stand the boiling required for the sterilization of vegetables in hot water, or steam under pressure, and might better be discarded and good rubbers procured.

Description of good rubber rings: Rubber rings for the average standard pint and quart jars, etc., should be 5-16 of an inch wide. They should be cut twelve to the inch, that is twelve rubber rings placed one upon the other will measure one inch in thickness. They should stand up under sterilization in boiling water or in steam under pressure for at least three hours without injury to the rubber. Good rubbers will stretch and return promptly to place without changing the inside diameter. They should be reasonably firm and able to stand abrupt bending without breakage. This description does not apply to rings for the special types of jars on the market.

5. Reports during the past five years indicate that 75 per cent of the spoiling of food products in home canning is due to use of poor rubbers, old Mason tops and defective joints, springs and caps.

6. Success in home canning by the one-period cold-pack method depends upon a full understanding of the entire process. Observe especially that green vegetables should be blanched in live steam, tubers in hot water for not less than five minutes. Then dip them quickly in cold water. Pack at once in hot sterile jars and add boiling water. All greens, pod vegetables, green peppers, etc., should be blanched in live steam rather than water. Take time to pack all food products well into hot glass jars. A little salt or sugar should be added immediately, rubbers and tops put in place and the jars partially sealed. These steps, if properly and quickly taken, have largely to do with the success of the method. The final success rests, of course, with the sterilization. Food products should be sterilized for the period given in Farmers' Bulletin 839. Read carefully all instructions with reference to the handling of pressure canners to avoid exhausting of liquids, syrups, etc. When canning in territory with an altitude of over 1,000 feet increase the time given in the tables from 5 to 10 per cent for each additional 500 feet in altitude. Do this without fail or some of the products will be lost.

7. In canning fruit, the syrup should be prepared in a separate vessel and poured over the fresh fruit, in the hot jar. Some food products, with high acid content, like cherries and plums, shrivel and shrink too much if a heavy syrup is used.

8. The flavor of sweet corn and peas canned for home use is greatly improved by the addition of sugar instead of salt.

9. In canning tomatoes, be sure to scald until the skins crack, dip in cold water, then cut the cores out, remove skins and pack at once into hot glass jars. Use a wooden spoon for packing purposes and pack carefully. A well-ripened tomato may be placed at the top and pressed down to fill all crevices. Allow a level teaspoonful of salt to the quart. Wipe off the joints before the rubber rings are placed in position. Then place the rubber rings and caps in position, and partially tighten the tops, and sterilize.

10. "Flat sour," which develops in canned vegetables, especially with greens, asparagus, peas and sweet corn, is caused by insufficient sterilization; by canning old, deteriorated food products, as by improper blanching and cold-dipping.

11. Blanching and cold dipping all vegetables before packing, if properly done, will not in any way injure the character and quality of the product. On the other hand, it will remove dirt and bacteria and materially aid the sterilizing process. These preliminary steps will also make it unnecessary in tin canning to exhaust the products.

# SAVE YOUR BIT

Millions of European farmers have left their fields to fight for the safety of America and the world. Those fields, therefore, haven't been producing much. Ours have. Europe's food has got to come from somewhere. America is the place. It's little enough to ask the individual American to conserve what our fields produce, so our European brethren can have plenty and keep up the fight. Save your bit!

Do your Bit—Buy a Liberty Bond.

# The Whole Neighborhood Knows

Mrs. Anna Pelzer, 2526 Jefferson St., So. Omaha, Neb., writes: "I can recommend Foley's Honey and Tar as a sure cure for coughs and colds. It cured my daughter of a bad cold. My neighbor, Mrs. Benson, cured herself and her whole family with Foley's Honey and Tar, and everyone in our neighborhood speaks highly of it. This reliable family remedy masters cough. It clears the air passages and eases the gasping, strangling fight for breath. Safford Drug Co. adv-34-4t

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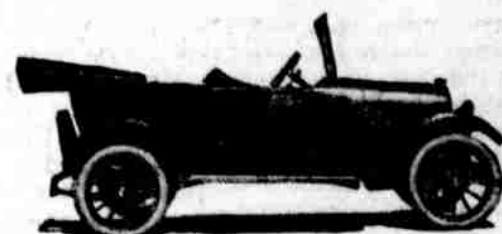
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